WRENIT
Pasadena Audubon Society
A Chapter of National Audubon Society
To bring the excitement of birds to our community through birding, education and the conservation of bird habitats.

Volume 53 – No. 4
September-October 2005

ID Challenges
Mickey Long & Jon Fisher
Wednesday, September 21, 2005

What was that drab yellowish warbler? Was that greenish bird a kinglet or a Hutton’s Vireo? With fall migration well under way, what better time to take a closer look at some ID challenges? Many birds are now in their drab fall or winter plumage. When you add the influx of migrants, birding takes on a new dimension. Beyond this, there are species that can pose identification problems throughout the year.

There’s no substitute for repeated study to make identifying birds easier, be it in the field, through books, or at workshops. To that end, we’re going to tackle ID problems from the relatively simple to the fairly difficult. The birds will be an assortment of different species. Mickey and Jon will discuss field marks, voice, behavior, habitat, distribution and abundance as aids to identification.

Featured Speaker(s)

Tom Kaminski
Wednesday, October 19, 2005

The widely acclaimed video “Hooked on Hummingbirds” features spectacular, close-up footage in slow motion, stop motion, and real time of hummers flying, feeding, fighting and nesting as you’ve never before seen them. And you’ll also watch the incredibly delicate task of placing a band on one of the world’s tiniest avian “ankles.” Shot in the U.S. and Costa Rica, this documentary on hummingbirds’ natural history and ecology shows 20 species, as well the American Kestrel, Red-naped Sapsucker, Greater Roadrunner and others.

Tom Kaminski’s interest in birds was kindled in 1996 by visits to Costa Rica and the Galapagos Islands. He began specializing in hummingbirds in 2001 after a brief stay near Ramsey Canyon in Southeastern Arizona.

Susan Kaveggia
Wednesday, November 16, 2005

Contamination from petroleum and petroleum products can result in immediate and severe destruction to local populations of wildlife. In the City of San Pedro, International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC) is the second of two centers in California operated by IBRRC and overseen by the Oiled Wildlife Care Network.

Susan Kaveggia is on the International Bird Rescue Research Center’s oil spill response team. She also is a current board member of California Council for Wildlife Rehabilitators. She will discuss some history and background of oil spills, rehabilitation of oiled birds, and some challenges of rehabilitating a few species, such as loons and grebes. Her first oil spill experience was two separate spills in one day in late 1998. Aside from wildlife rehabilitation, Susan is an avid bird-watcher with a fondness for pelagic birds.

President’s Perch
Hi! I’m Will Fulmer, and I will be your President during 2005-2006.
No, Ron hasn’t quit the Board; he’s now our full-time Program Chairman!
Look for good things this coming year.

On July 23, I called an informal meeting of the people who are taking an active part in PAS, to review what we’re doing now and what we should consider doing over the next couple of years. I’m happy to report that the consensus was “...we are doing most things right, now.” It was agreed that our core activity is Birding, but that we must be proactive in Education and Conservation to fulfill our mission. We listed a few dozen ideas, mostly in the areas of Education and Conservation, for the Board to consider.

If you have a good idea that you would like the Board to consider, write it down and send it to me at 1750 N. Altadena Drive, Pasadena 91107 – or hand it to me at our monthly meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 21. I’ll see you there!

Will
Native Plant Program: The Quarter Challenge

The Reason

Inspired by Los Angeles Audubon, the Pasadena Audubon Society is introducing a native plant program, geared to birders who have an interest in helping the birds living in or passing through our community.

California has one of the largest numbers of endemic plant species – over 2100 – of any state in America. The flora community is so unique that it is has its own name, the California Floristic Province, largely confined to our state. From the antique redwoods, sequoias and bristlecone pines to the plethora of sages, the shrubs, conifers, grasses and flowering plants of California have inspired many for over two centuries.

There are historical, medical and scientific reasons for preserving this diversity. Each species is like a work of art: unique, of interest to many, and irreplaceable. From the perspective of bird population conservation, native plant communities serve an important ecological function. Each supports and interacts with a unique blend of animals. The canopy of a redwood tree may support small pools, aquatic salamanders and roosting seabirds. Some species of insects, especially butterflies and moths, but also more peculiar sorts like walking-sticks, have only a few native plants that they are commonly found on, will pollinate or use for larval food.

The well-being of the local and transient bird populations is dependent on the community of flora they inhabit or visit, for roosting, feeding, breeding and nesting. The Nature Conservancy has found, for instance, that critical bird communities recover more quickly in areas that have been replanted with native vegetation, compared to those without. In addition, the diversity of bird species increased.

While nature preserves – wilderness areas, refuges, parks and private conservancies – provide a sanctuary for natural populations of animals, the area of land they occupy – roughly 5% – may be too little to preserve the Earth’s diversity.

Some scientists estimate that at least 10% of the Earth’s land area would need to be set aside to protect, for example, all the world’s mammals. Yet approximately 95% of the Earth’s land area is either converted to agriculture or represents ecosystems disturbed by human activity. To assist in the protection and recovery of these populations, private landowners will have to become increasingly involved.

The Los Angeles Basin has seen a dramatic reduction in the extent of its native vegetation. The grasses, which presumably once covered the region, are basically gone. This loss of vegetation is largely blamed for the decline of insect populations, especially butterflies, once commonly found in the basin, but now largely restricted to the canyons of the Santa Monica or San Gabriel Mountains. This loss presents an opportunity.

The Opportunity

Almost every house has a lawn that is ready to be converted to a native garden. In addition to its benefit to wildlife, a native garden is also practical. It requires less maintenance and watering; species preferring sun may only need one or two waterings per month during the summer. Water conservation will be a huge issue in the near future. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power estimates that in the next 25 years, Southern California is going to need 40% more water, most of it going to landscaping.

Many of the native plants are quite beautiful, displaying a multitude of colors; shades of maroon and green that we had never seen before. Some plants, such as buckwheat, can be quite intricate. Several species of sage bushes, each with its own pleasant fragrance, are found here. Such a melody of vegetation is a stark contrast to the blanket of common green grass found in front of most houses, which John Muir described as having “that painful, licked, snipped, repressed appearance…lying flat and motionless, matted together like a dead green cloth…”

The Challenge

Participants begin by removing one quarter (1/4) of their lawn and replacing it with native plants. October and November are the best time to plant. This will allow time for the plant to develop a root system large enough to manage the stress of the summer drought. Also, when selecting from a group of plants, don’t select the largest or smallest – select a medium-sized individual. Plants native to the Southern California region will fare better than those from other locations.

When selecting species, plan to have an upper-story of either trees or tall shrubs, a mid-story composed of medium sized shrubs, and an under-story of flowers or groundcover. Ample shrubbery provides a microhabitat for birds, such as wrens, sparrows and wrentits, to perch or hide.

Send us (see below) the number of plants and the kind of species planted. At the November General Meeting, we will offer prizes, determined by a secret formula that averages trees, shrubs and flowers differently. Prizes will also be offered to those who remove a quarter of their lawn.

Those who don’t have a garden can contribute by participating in a native plant planting event at Eaton Canyon or the Cobb Estate.

Check out the PAS website for more information.

Michael Graesser, Priyanka Kumar
AUBERGINEPRODUCTIONS@HOTMAIL.COM

Endangered Species and National Environment Protection Acts

Beginning in September, Congress is expected to consider bills that would modify these two important laws.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to prevent species from becoming extinct. The new legislation will make it more difficult for species to become listed, reduce critical habitat areas, and repeal the act by 2015. While there are many issues and trade-offs concerning how the ESA should best be managed to achieve its biological objectives, scientists and the general public agree that it is effective and valued. It is also underfunded.

The 1969 National Environment Protection Act (NEPA) is less known but equally significant and broad in its jurisdiction. This law requires that federal agencies consider and disclose the “cumulative impacts” of any federal action on the environment and “to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere”. For any proposed action the government agencies must produce an Environmental Impact Statement which the public can comment on. The proposed legislation could restrict or remove any of these provisions.

For more information on the issues surrounding the ESA, visit our website. To read NEPA, visit http://CEQ.EHS.DOE.GOVER/NEPA/NEPAEQIA.HTM

PAS on the WEB
Website
HTTP://WWW.PASADENAAUDUBON.ORG

ListServe
HTTP://GROUPS.YAHOO.COM/GROUP/PASADENAAUDUBON/
California has over 600 bird species on its bird list. The ABA area stands at over 900. So why would a birder want to bird in the tropics? Aren’t there enough species in North America? Well, if listing is a priority for you, tiny Ecuador, about the size of Colorado, has over 1600 species! It didn’t take much convincing that this was a trip I couldn’t miss.

I arrived in Quito on Friday night, April 15th. The streets were crowded with people waving flags and flying streamers from passing cars. I thought it was a celebration! From what I could understand from the cab driver, it had something to do with the president, so I assumed everyone was celebrating a new election. Boy, was I wrong. I later found out that these were protests. The president had fired the Supreme Court and taken other steps to consolidate power. He had declared a nighttime curfew, which explained why everyone was on the streets at 10:30 p.m. This was Ecuador, after all!

During the nine days there, I birded the high Andes at 14,000 feet, stayed in the famous Tandayapa Valley, traveled to the Loja region in the south of the country, spent a night in the Machalilla area on the arid coast, and traveled back up to Quito. Altogether I covered most of the western Ecuador along the Trans-America Highway.

On my first day I nearly sprinted out of the hotel to find some exotics. My first bird was the Rock Pigeon. Okay, I had to work harder. While getting used to the elevation I got Eared Dove, White-collared Swift, Band-tailed Seedeater, Great Thrush, and Rufous-collared Sparrow; all common birds. While that day was exciting, I would not have such a slow species day the rest of the trip.

I averaged 80 – 90 species a day. During the first days I got a like number of lifers (minus a couple of pigeons, a couple of vultures and most of the shorebirds encountered). The most prolific family found was the hummingbirds. I encountered 50 species, most repeatedly. Of those found, the Sword-billed Hummingbird had the longest bill, up to four inches long. The longest tail was that of the Black-tailed Trainbearer, trailing over five inches below its body. It looked like it had a ribbon taped to its back. The Violet-tailed Sylph had nearly as long a tail, but one that shined with a beautiful violet color. There were cute Booted Racket-tails and stunning Velvet-purple Coronets.

Then there were the Andeans. Those were the birds whose common name begins with “Andean.” I found Coot, Duck, Emerald (hummingbird), Guan, Gull, Lapwing, Pygmy-Owl, Solitaire, and of course, Condor. The Andean Condor was probably my greatest desire, only because it was so well known to me. The Andean Duck was by far the cutest, working a river like a dipper.

I also had a couple of opposites, birds that are “opposite” of our Northern Hemisphere birds. Ever wonder why our common swallow is called a Northern Rough-winged Swallow? I ran into the Southern Rough-winged Swallow everywhere! There also were Black-faced Ibis at Antisana Reserve.

The bird I should have had in North America, but traveled all the way to Ecuador to find, is the Sedge Wren. I had been in its habitat numerous times when birding this side of the border but never found it.

“Ant” is a common prefix for many bird names in the tropics and you learn your ants quickly. I found antbirds, antwrens, antthrushes, antshrikes, and antpittas. The suffixes, or second names, prize goes again to the hummers. I found Brillants, Coronets, Emeralds, Fairies, Hermits, Hillstars, Incas, Jacobins, Lancebills, Metaltails, Pufflegs, Sapphires, Sunbeams, Sunangels, Sylphs, Thronbills, Thorntails, Trainbearers, Velvetbreasts, Violet-ears, Whitetips, Woodnymphs and Woodstars. All are hummingbirds of one name or another.

This trip only managed to whet my appetite for more tropical birding. But as in the Northern Hemisphere, poisons, development and plain stupidity are threatening the habitats down south. So we need to do two things: bird as much of it as possible and, in the meantime, work to save the habitats needed to maintain our diversity and our planet.

Ron Cyger
Summer Birding at Hahamongna

Even before I started birding a couple of years ago, I was a regular at Hahamongna Watershed Park, jogging with my dog or bringing my kids to play in the boulder fields or streambeds. So I’ve had a chance to see the park wear many garments over the years. The chaparral and scrub were fairly diverse a few years ago. Then, after rains washed out much vegetation, a monoculture of cockleburs took over the southern section. Hardly any other plant could be found.

But the biggest change took place this year. The huge storms of January rewrote the map in the central part of the park, laying down several feet of brand-new soil in the stretch between the main parking lot and the softball field on the east side. The stream has since dwindled to an ordinary brook (still rare for August), but one of the large ponds created during the storms has refused to dry up. I think there must be a lot of underground water feeding it.

All one need do is walk a minute or two east from the parking lot and a different world presents itself. All the classic Hahamongna birds are present: Acorn Woodpeckers on the power poles, Brewer’s Blackbirds at the parking lot, House Finches everywhere, Nuttall’s Woodpeckers calling, Bewick’s Wrens fussing and scuttling in the brush. But down where the trail dust used to be as fine as flour, there’s a big pond with Mallards loafing and dabbling, and Black Phoebes arguing and chasing each other low over the water, flying so close to each other that I can hear their wings brushing together. Common Yellowthroat lurks nearby. A Yellow Warbler perches silent and elegant in the top of a low tree next to the water. One-inch toads scatter out of the way as I walk. Papyrus is starting up in many spots, as well as rushes! - in what used to be mulefat territory. Minnows, probably mosquito fish, as big as my little finger and fat, pock the surface. Tiger Swallowtail butterflies rest on the wet mud. An Ash-throated Flycatcher catches and gulps a reddish dragonfly, the gauzy wings sticking out crazily from the bird’s mouth before folding and sliding down its throat. A Red-Shouldered Hawk moves restlessly around a tall dead snag in the new no-man’s-land formed when the stream changed course and cut the old trails.

It’s a genuine phenomenon – an unengineered wetland thriving and growing more diverse every day, in a dry Southern California summer.

Mark Hunter

The Annual Dinner/Birdathon Awards

Our annual dinner/awards bash in June was, once again, a resounding success. Lots of people turned out for good music and good food and drink. To top it all off, Jon Feenstra’s program about how he accomplished his “Big Year” was as interesting as it was funny. He received PAS’ first Annual Crow Award, a stuffed crow, which was the subject of much laughter and applause (and a caw-caw or two)!

Once again, John Garrett walked away with first prize for generating the most money for the Birdathon. While both Ron Cyger and Mark Scheel listed more birds (179 to John’s 123), John solicited sponsors who contributed $2,043 to our grand total of $2,947.

Our thanks to everyone who donated gifts for this year’s Silent Auction. Among those contributing to its success: Amadeus Spa, Frits Claase of The Alter Ego, Laura Garrett, John Garrett, La Nueva Posada, Carol Kauper, Martin Kauper, Luciano’s Ristorante, your PAS Board of Directors and many others.

Ron Cyger welcomes Will Fulmer as PAS President for 2005-6.

Laura Garrett enjoys giving Jon Feenstra the Crow Award.

Norm Arnheim awards John Garrett his prize for raising the most money.

PAS Election Results

Results of the Officer Elections were announced. We were sad to say farewell to our President of over five years, Ron Cyger. PAS has come a long way under his guidance. Thanks, Ron!! Will Fulmer was elected to succeed Ron as President in 2005-2006 along with Norm Arnheim, Vice President; Peggy Ogata, Treasurer; and Jean O’Hagan, Secretary. Congratulations to all of you!
**Field Trips**

**Hahamongna Monthly Walk**
Saturday, September 3, 2005
Saturday, October 1, 2005
8:00 am – noon

This is monthly bird walk is for birders of all ages and experience. A good variety of birds should be in residence. Exit the northbound 210 Freeway at Berkshire and make a right, then a left at the light. The park entrance is on the right at the next stop light. Take the first left after entering Hahamongna Watershed Park and park by the ballfield.

Ron Cyger

**California City & Galileo Hills**
Saturday, September 17, 2005
8:00 am – ?

We will be looking for songbirds, flycatchers and other migrants. Meet at the buck of the main lot by the pond at the Silver Saddle Country Club in Galileo Hills. About 2 hours driving time from L.A. or stay at the Mojave Motel 6 or elsewhere. Sign-up strictly limited to 15 by arrangement with owners.

To register, leave name, contact info and party size at (818) 247-6172 or mnfreeman@earthlink.net and wait for a favorable response and directions. Those showing up without confirmation cannot be accommodated. Bring lunch, sun block, bird & herp books.

Nick & Mary Freeman

**Eaton Canyon**

**Monthly Walk**
Sunday, September 18, 2006
Sunday, October 16, 2005
Sunday, November 20, 2005
8:00 am – noon

Pasadena Audubon and Eaton Canyon Nature Center are cosponsoring monthly walks at Eaton Canyon. The walks are led by Hill Penfold who has been leading them at ECNC for many years. Hill is wonderful with birders of all levels and Eaton Canyon is one of the best locations to learn the birds of the Pasadena area.

The walks are held on the third Sunday of each month. Meet at the flagpole: bring water, binoculars, hats, but no dogs.

Hill Penfold

**Legg Lake, Peck Road Park, Livingstone-Graham Reservoir**
Saturday, October 29, 2005
7:30 am—1:00 pm

Join us for a mid-autumn trek to a trio of consistently good, water-enhanced birding spots. Legg Lake has lots of water and scattered trees and has produced good waterfowl numbers and varieties as well as an impressive list of migrants and wintering birds. Peck Road Park contains a huge lake that often hosts a wide variety of water birds, including grebes, ducks, gulls, terns, egrets, and shorebirds. The Livingstone-Graham Reservoir usually contains hundreds of ducks and gulls. There are almost always one or two Ospreys present, and one October trip produced breeding Clark’s Grebes. Raptors are often seen at all three locations.

Contact leader for meeting place and directions.

**North Slope of the San Gabriels**
Sunday, November 20, 2005
7:45 am – all day

On this trip we’re going to visit some infrequently birded locations along the northern slope of the San Gabriel Mountains. In winter, the North Slope is excellent for finding birds that retreat from higher elevations. Additionally, this area collects birds that wander in from the north and rarely occur in the L.A. Basin. On last year’s trip we saw Tundra Swan, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Swamp Sparrow, and a Scott’s Oriole. If we have time we’ll head out into the Antelope Valley to look for wintering raptors and longspurs.

Meet at 7:45 am at the Park & Ride on Ave S in Palmdale. Dress warm and be prepared for a full day of birding.

Jon Feenstra
### September 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Leader *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Hahamongna Watershed Park</td>
<td>Ron Cyger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
<td>Pasadena Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>585 E. Colorado Bl. (at Madison)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>California City &amp; Galileo Hills</td>
<td>Nick &amp; Mary Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Hill Penfold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Magpie Group</td>
<td>San Dimas Nature Center</td>
<td>Sid Heyman &amp; Madeline West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Program: ID Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>7:30 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Huntington Beach Central Park</td>
<td>Ron Cyger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Huntington Library Gardens</td>
<td>Elaine MacPherson &amp; Dan Lewis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### October 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Leader *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Hahamongna Watershed Park</td>
<td>Ron Cyger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Arcadia County Park</td>
<td>Water Fest 2005</td>
<td>Bev McKenzie/Lois Fulmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Ventura County</td>
<td>Jon Feenstra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
<td>Pasadena Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>585 E. Colorado Bl. (at Madison)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Hill Penfold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Magpie Group</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Sid Heyman &amp; Madeline West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Program: Hooked on Hummingbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Huntington Library Gardens</td>
<td>Elaine MacPherson &amp; Dan Lewis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### November 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Presented by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>Sat/Sun All Day Birdfest</td>
<td>Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
<td>Pasadena Audubon Society &amp; Eaton Canyon Nature Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Magpie Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>General Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7:45 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### *Trip Leader Information*

- **Jon Feenstra (Chair)**
  - (626) 792-4346
  - FEENSTRA@ITS.CALTECH.EDU
- **Larry Allen**
  - (323) 221-2022
  - LARRYALLEN@EARLYMUSICLA.ORG
- **Lance Benner**
  - (626) 791-1187
  - LBENNER@CHARTER.NET
- **Ron Cyger**
  - (626) 499-3625 (before 9 pm)
  - RON@CYGER.ORG (preferred)
- **Nick & Mary Freeman**
  - (818) 247-6172
  - MNFREEMAN@EARTHLINK.NET
- **Sid Heyman**
  - (626) 571-5991
- **Dan Lewis**
  - (626) 398-4805
  - DANOLEWIS@EARTHLINK.NET
- **Elaine MacPherson**
  - (626) 355-9412
  - RIBERERGRL@AOL.COM
- **Hill Penfold**
  - (626) 352-4954
  - HPENFOLD@BIGFOOT.COM
- **Mark Scheel**
  - (626) 355-3938
  - SCHEEL@TAPIR.CALTECH.EDU
- **Ed Stonick**
  - (626) 796-0595
  - STONICKS@EARTHLINK.NET
- **Madeline West**
  - (626) 574-0429
  - MADEBILL@EARTHLINK.NET
Hello everyone. Had the opportunity to do two of my passions today at the same time (snap photos...of birds!).

The Pasadena Audubon Society had its monthly bird walk today at the Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens with eight people. Coleaders Dan Lewis and Elaine MacPherson led the way to the Yellow-headed Parrots, Red-whiskered Bulbuls, Pacific-slope Flycatchers, Band-tailed Pigeons, Yellow-chevroned Parakeets, Hooded Orioles, Acorn Woodpeckers, California Towhees, Allen’s and Anna’s Hummingbirds, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quail (heard), Song Sparrow, Mockingbirds, Brown-headed Cowbirds, California Quai
Birdfest Presenters

Note: at press time, we didn’t have biographical information available on all the presenters and field trip leaders. Here is a partial list:

Larry Allen has done extensive work on the status and distribution of the birds in Los Angeles County. He’s perhaps best known for helping legions of frustrated birders try to sort out the gulls. During the Birdfest, Larry will speak on the progress, discoveries, and surprises of the Los Angeles Breeding Bird Atlas. In addition, Larry will lead a workshop and a follow-up field trip on the birds that bring more questions than any other – the wild parrots of the San Gabriel Valley.

Lance Benner is an astronomer at JPL, specializing in radar imaging of near-Earth asteroids. His research involves frequent trips to the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico, where he often hears the gentle trilling and maniacal “laughter” of Puerto Rican Screech Owls.

Eleven species of owls have been recorded in Los Angeles County and nine of them breed locally. Lance will present an overview of owl biology, the amazing adaptations that enable them to survive, and descriptions, images, and recordings of each species. He will describe the geographic distribution of each species using results from The Los Angeles Breeding Bird Atlas (to which he contributed owl observations) and give specific locations where each species has been recorded.

Jon Feenstra is an outstanding birder and the Field Trip Chair of Pasadena Audubon Society. Jon set the record for most species seen in LA County in one year and recently was part of a team that broke the record for the number of species in 24 hours! Jon obviously enjoys a birding challenge – so join the fun and try to stump him and his colleagues on Saturday evening during the expert panel and quiz of challenging bird identification slides.

Jon Fisher’s interest in birding started in 1976 with the sight of a flock of Band-tailed Pigeons. Since then, he has spent thousands of hours birding his native southern California and elsewhere. His specific areas of interest are field identification and the status & distribution of southern California birds. Jon has presented and co-presented a number of programs on bird ID for Pasadena Audubon. He compiles the weekly Los Angeles Rare Bird Alert and has been the co-coordinator & compiler for the Pasadena/San Gabriel Valley Christmas Bird Count for the past 15 years.

Mary Freeman has been birding since she was eight years old, and leading trips for local Audubon Chapters since 1979. She holds a BA degree in Art Design, and illustrates birds and designs jewelry when she has the time. She has enjoyed birding in Central and South America, Alaska and all four corners of the lower 48 states. She is currently working on a study of the Northern Saw-whet Owl in our local mountains.

Birds can be very hard to see well, and nobody has eyes in the back of their head, so good birders let their ears do most of the work! This workshop will provide you with some basic skills and techniques to hone, and some practice implementing them. During the Sunday morning walk around Eaton Canyon (separate registration required) Mary will be pointing out some of the telling differences that separate our local chaparral species. Her motto in learning bird songs and calls is “leave no chip unturned”!

Bring a field guide and a notebook to take notes during Saturday’s lecture.

Kimball Garrett has been the Ornithology Collections Manager at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County since 1982. A lifelong Californian, he has birded actively in the state for over thirty years and has also traveled widely. He and Jon Dunn co-authored “Birds of Southern California: Status and Distribution” in 1981; they have also produced several works on bird identification, including the Peterson Field Guide to Warblers of North America. Kimball is a long-serving member of the California Bird Records Committee and a recent past member of the American Birding Association’s Checklist Committee. He has also served as president of Western Field Ornithologists. Among his research interests are the patterns of establishment and ecology of naturalized populations of non-native (“exotic”) birds in urban California and various aspects of the field identification, status, distribution, and geographical variation of the birds of California and adjacent regions.

Trude E. Hurd is a marine biologist with an interest in local birds and wetlands. She grew up in Downey, California along a concrete riverbed, and credits climbing her backyard Sycamore tree to watch Red-tailed Hawks as sparking an early, life-long interest in nature. She is an experienced environmental educator from her ten years at CSU Fullerton, five years with the Amigos de Bolsa Chica, and the last fourteen years with Sea & Sage Audubon at the San Joaquin Wildlife Sanctuary. Also dedicated to field research, she has volunteered with local bat research, NABA butterfly censuses, and MAPS stations.

She has taught basic feather identification workshops for both adults and children, using hands-on activities to help them to understand feather biology and to identify feathers found in local parks and wilderness areas. Participants even learn to determine whether a pile of feathers is natural or a crime scene!

Michael Klein is a biologist working with a small business in San Diego. He has been involved with butterflies for more than forty years and has a hopelessly infectious passion for them. He also enjoys watching other insects, especially pollinators and how they interact with the rest of Nature. One of his favorite phrases is, “BUGS is not a dirty four letter word.”

Gabri and Cliff McLean are long-time docent-naturalists at the Eaton Canyon Nature Center. They have focused much of their attention on the native plants of the San Gabriel Mountains. Cliff and Gabi are active in the California Native Plant Society and the Sierra Club-Natural Science Section. They created a unique and very popular natural history resource Common Plants of Eaton Canyon and the San Gabriel Foothills: Field Guide on CD, which is sold at nature centers, botanic gardens, and bookstores around the region.

Five years ago, the McLeans took out their front and back lawns and replaced them with local native plants, in part to provide habitat for birds and butterflies. Their yard is now a small representation of the coastal sage scrub environment that they regularly hike in. They have shared their experiences with their native plant garden with several groups in southern California, and as far away as Humboldt County. You can find out more at their website: WWW.NATUREATHAND.COM.

Mike San Miguel is a native of the San Gabriel Valley, and has been birding for over 40 years. He is immediate past president of Western Field Ornithologists and just finished a second term on the California Bird Records Committee. For many years he was a master bird bander and has served as President of the Western Bird Banding Association. Mike was on the team that set the Los Angeles County big day record of 215 species in April of this year.

He has traveled extensively through Central and South America and if not birding in his beloved California you will likely find him somewhere in Mexico. His favorite family of birds is shorebirds but any birds will do as long as he is out somewhere with a pair of binoculars hanging around his neck.

Jane Strong writes about the natural history of the San Gabriel Mountains. She likes roaming the local mountains observing and sharing her knowledge of birds, butterflies and plants. Jane likes to work behind the scenes. She’s well-known to many of us as the webmistress of many local web sites, including our own PAS site.
Field Trip Reports (continued)

around ponds we saw a few fall migrant landbirds – Yellow Warblers, a Western Tanager, and a Black-headed Grosbeak. A few minutes on the road brought us to the always-enjoyable and often fragrant Lancaster Sewage Ponds. Although few peeps were present, we were treated to multiple Snowy Plovers and a flock of several hundred Wilson’s and Red-necked Phalaropes. Perhaps the oddest bird of the trip was spotted by Frank Gilliland – “What’s that white bird?” It turned out to be a nearly albino Eared Grebe, dubbed the “Weird” Grebe by one raucous birder. It was completely white except for its dark bill and truly a sight to behold. We finished the day up at about 1:00 pm at the flood control basin on the side of the 14 Freeway. We checked out a few more peeps and retreated back over the mountains into the comfortable double-digit temperatures with 71 species tallied.

Jon Feenstra

Donations Update

As of July 31, 2005, PAS has received $1,718 in donations. We want to thank the following donors who contributed during between April and July: Dottie Ecker Ellen Griffin (by Betty Garoutte) Suzanne Martin Karen Mateer Robert Meade Camille Rutkowski

Eat a Cookie, Help a Condor

Roots & Shoots Fourth Annual Lemonade/Bake Sale for Birds

Sunday, October 9, 2:005 ??– 4:00 pm
711 S. Mentor Avenue
Pasadena (near Lake and California)

Delicious baked goods, fresh coffee and tasty lemonade

All proceeds go to Peregrine Fund Operation Migration The Nature Conservancy

Questions?
Contact Laura Garrett
(626) 564-1890 or PURPLECOW@JPS.NET

PLEASE!! Prune NOW!!

Before the nesting season! Because we love our birds and trees!

The urban environment we enjoy is unique and very important to our feathered friends. Birds nest in the bushes and trees in our yards between February and August. Your trees will appreciate a moderate pruning (when needed).

Sea and Sage Audubon

Become a Chapter-only Member of PAS

Policy changes by the National Audubon Society have severely reduced the share of NAS membership dues returned to local chapters, funds which Pasadena Audubon has used to finance its programs and services. To make up for the loss of funds from National Audubon, Pasadena Audubon, like many other National Audubon chapters, now offers Chapter only memberships.

When it’s time to renew your National Audubon membership, we invite you to instead become a Chapter only Member of the Pasadena Audubon Society, or make a donation to our Chapter to support our programs. Chapter-only dues are $20 per year, or $15 for seniors and students, all of which remains with our local chapter to fund our programs, including publication of The Wrentit.

Currently, we have about 150 chapter-only members as well as several generous donors. We thank you all for your support!

Jon Feenstra

Water Fest 2005

Pasadena Audubon is taking part in Water Fest 2005, a day of fun and information sponsored by the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. The theme is Water Wise Gardens and featuring native plant demonstration gardens and workshops by the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Birders will find this particularly interesting because native plant gardens are one of the best ways to attract birds.

FREE EVENT
Saturday, October 1, 2005
10:00 am until 2:00 pm
Arcadia County Park
Huntington Dr. at Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia

Aquarium on Wheels
Wild Animals Native to San Gabriel River Watershed

FREE food/snacks/treats/drinks

Contests
Free raffle tickets on a high efficiency clothes washer and other water-efficient items

PAS will have an information booth to hand out brochures and answer questions. Can you give an hour of your time to help staff the booth? If you can, contact Bev McKenzie (626) 355-9842 or Lois Fulmer (626) 7989-1606

Membership Application

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City ___________________ State _____ Zip Code __________ Phone_________
E-mail ____________________________

Donor’s address for gift membership:
Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City ___________________ State _____ Zip Code __________

Yearly Membership for Individudal or Family

PAS Chapter Only [ ] $20 [ ] $35* [ ] Other __________
* Plus Chapter Pin and Tee Shirt (not Centennial shirt)

[ ] $15 Senior/Full-time Student

Donation [ ] _________________

Make checks payable and mail to:
Pasadena Audubon Society, 1750 N. Altadena Drive, Pasadena, CA 91107

Jon Feenstra
Kid’s Corner
How to Have a Successful Birdathon

By now, you probably have heard about how my family and I once again raised over $2,000 for Birdathon this year. Perhaps, some readers have wondered how we do it.

Our most important strategy is collecting as many sponsors as possible. We ask practically everybody that we know and tell them that no amount is too small. To encourage people to pledge more, we offer those who pledge $0.25 or more per species a homemade bookmark. Those who pledge $0.50 or more per species receive a bookmark and one of my drawings or photographs. We usually end up with over 90 sponsors, which is good because one or two of them won’t remember to pay. That’s okay because usually a few of the really nice sponsors even pay extra.

Each member of my family contributes to our successful Birdathon day. While we all discuss where to go, when to go and what species we should see, it’s my dad who does most of the actual planning for the day. My sister, although not exactly a serious birder, has very good eyes and often finds camouflaged birds. My mom is the main one in charge of money, but she also helps to identify some of the species, and, more importantly, keeps a list for the day. I, though, am the crazy one. I’m the one who will put up with any smell or any insect just to identify some bird that’s half a mile away, or sit up all night on a rock and wait for that Common Poorwill to call (while the others sit in the car eating snacks or dozing off), or strain my eyes to scan all the gulls and shorebirds to get one bird, no matter what the temperature.

Each of us has a part to play, and all four of us contribute to our Birdathon success. This year, we found 122 species in eight locations: our house, Piute Ponds, Apollo Park, Placerita Canyon, Sepulveda Basin, Balboa Lake, Malibu Lagoon, and the San Gabriel Mountains. And now that you know some of our secrets, maybe I’ll have some fundraising competition at the next Birdathon, other than, of course, Ron’s empty challenges.

John F. Garrett

New Members

PAS is pleased to welcome the following new members. We hope you will get involved in our many activities.


Pasadena Audubon Society Board

President Will Fulmer (626) 798-1606
Vice President Norm Arnheim (626) 405-0844
Secretary Jean O’Hagan (626) 792-4406
Treasurer Peggy Ogata (626) 797-9710

Publicity Priya Kumar (626) 793-8832
Youth Education Norm Arnheim (626) 405-0844
Youth Representative John Garrett (626) 564-1890

The Wrentit is published by the Pasadena Audubon Society
1750 N. Altadena Dr., Pasadena, CA, 91107

Board Members at Large:
Eileen Burton, Mark Hunter, Dan Lewis, Ron Cyger, Brian Tomikawa

Conservation Priya Kumar (626) 793-8832
Michael Graesser (626) 793-8832
Field Trips Jon Feenstra (626) 792-4346
Hospitality Laura Garrett (626) 564-1890
Programs Ron Cyger (626) 449-3625
Maggie Bird Study Group Madeline West (626) 574-0429
Sied Heyman (626) 571-5991
Membership Lois Fulmer (626) 798-1606

Pasadena Audubon Society
1750 N. Altadena Drive
Pasadena, CA 91107

Dated Material

Non-profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
No. 1880
Pasadena, CA

Printed on
50% recycled paper